

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5675

號五七百六千五第

日初月正年子丙緒光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1876.

二月一英

十二月

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

January 31, AIA, Daniel str., 880, Molson, Saigon 22nd January, Rico and General, Wm. PUSTAF & Co.
January 31, BOMBAY, British str., 749, H. Smith, Shanghai 25th January, General, P. & O. S. N. Co.
January 31, CYLON, British str., 1,140, J. Orman, Yokohama 21st January, Mais and General, P. & O. S. N. Co.
January 31, HIMALAYA, H. M. trooper, 8,458, W. Grant, Malta 19th Dec., and Singapore 22nd January.
January 31, CROCUS, British str., 1,298, R. H. Joy, London 8th December, and Singapore 19th January, General, Wm. PUSTAF & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 31st.
MENELAUS, str., for Shanghai.
Wenchee Pendleton, for Rajah.
Rajah, str., for Swatow.

Departures.

JANUARY 31, Ibis, for Shanghai.
January 31, MENELAUS, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED
Per Bombay, str., from Shanghai.—
H.E. G. Skokofsky (Russian Consul General), Rev. H. Jenkins, Messrs. Gibb, Jackson, Kaiser, and McLean, 2 Europeans, 100, and 23 Chinese.
Per Ceylon, str., from Yokohama.—
For Hongkong—Mrs. Ranjan, Mr. G. W. Thomas, son, child, 2 distressed seamen, and 4 Chinese.—For Southampton—Messrs. Ranjan and Jilson.
Per Asia, str., from Siam.—
Mr. Matheson and 8 Chinese.
Per Hindostan, str., from Mala, &c., 31 Officers, 2 ladies and 2 children, 797 rank and file, 55 women, and 97 children.
Per Crocus, str., from London, &c.—
Per Hindostan, str., Mrs. Goldsmith, Miss Goldsmith, Miss Knight, Messrs. Mayman, Gruner, Davis, Abraham and Lowe, From Cocktown—Ex steamer Bradane, 32 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Menelaus, str., for Shanghai.—
12 Chinese.
TO DEPART.—
Per Rajah, str., for Swatow.—
10 Chinese.

Reports.

The Danish steamship *Aria* reports left Saigon on 22nd January, and had strong monsoon and heavy sea throughout.

The British steamship *Bombay* reports left Shanghai on 23rd January, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Ceylon* reports left Yokohama on 25th January, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather the whole of the passage. In Yokohama were 1,140 ships *Chrysanthemum*, *Sabre*, and *Syria*.

H. M. trooper *Himalaya* reports left Malta on 19th December, and had fine weather to Singapore, which left on the 22nd January, from thence moderate monsoon until the last two days, then got strong winds and high seas.

The British steamship *Crocus* reports left London on 8th December, and Singapore on 18th January. Experienced moderate weather to Singapore, from thence strong N.E. monsoon and high sea.

SHANGHAI—ARRIVALS.

January 11th, Queen of India for Nagasaki; 12th, Alma, str. Nagasaki, Geo. Thompson for New York, Serpent for Nagasaki; 13th, Albert Victor for Nagasaki; 14th, str. Glenroy for London and Hongkong; 15th, Belle Savage from London; 16th, str. Victoria of China for Taiwan; 20th, str. Surprise for Japan; 21st, Cambria Agnes Muir for Manila; Nomi for Nagasaki; Lulu for Foochow; 21st, Ching-kuo for Nagasaki; 22nd, Marie and Helene for Amoy; Charley for Nagasaki; 23rd, H.M. corvette Thalia for Amoy; Hilda for Hikodai; 24th, Mikado for New York.

YOKOHAMA—ARRIVALS.

January 9th, str. Belgrave from Hongkong; 10th, str. Gasco from San Francisco; 11th, str. Volga from Hongkong; 12th, str. Oceon from Hongkong; str. Burmese from London; 13th, str. Hebe from New York; Edward James from Nagasaki; 14th, str. Albion from London; Amanda from Fukien; 20th, str. Tokio Maru from Shanghai.

YOKOHAMA—DEPARTURES.

January 9th, Avel for Nagasaki; 10th, str. Malaca for Hongkong; 11th, str. Belgrave for San Francisco, str. Gaelic for Hongkong; 12th, str. Hiroshima Maru for Shanghai; 14th, str. Ukraine for New York; 17th, Wm. Van Name for Nagasaki; Rosita MacNeil for Nagasaki; 16th, str. Menzies for Hongkong; 17th, str. Oceon Maru for Shanghai; str. Nagoya Maru for Shanghai.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Port of China, Japan and America (Per last Month's Advice).
Vessel Name Date of Arrival
Fintahira (a.) Foochow Dec. 11
Patroclus (a.) China Ports Dec. 11
Osaka ... Canton Dec. 12
Black Prince ... China Ports Dec. 12
Ad. Togelie ... Manila Dec. 12

Vessels Expected at Hongkong. (Corrected to Date.)
Vessel's Name From Dates
Christian ... Cardiff Sept. 7
Austria ... Cardiff Sept. 15
Portland ... Portland, O. Oct. 25
Sir H. Parcs ... London Oct. 25
Caribits ... London Oct. 25
Ferdinand ... Cardiff Oct. 13
Emeralda ... Cardiff Oct. 14
Fancy ... Cardiff Oct. 14
Rockwood ... Cardiff Oct. 16
Portland ... Portland, O. Oct. 25
Dreadnaught ... Cardiff Nov. 1
Canton ... Canton Nov. 15
Tasse ... New York Nov. 16
F. H. Drews ... Cardiff Nov. 20
N. de Audax ... Cardiff Nov. 21
Alma ... Cardiff Nov. 22
Assens ... Antwerp Nov. 23
Annie Fish ... Cardiff Nov. 26
Comet ... Boston, U.S. Nov. 26
Jilland ... Hamburg Nov. 27
Oceans ... Cardiff Dec. 1
Hieronymus ... Cardiff Dec. 12

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

To be Let.

WITH POSSESSION on 1st March next,
THE DWELLING-HOUSE, centrally situated
in the occupation of D. O'BRIEN.
For all particulars apply to:

ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, Club Chambers,
1m 124 Hongkong, 30th January, 1876.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
TWO DWELLING-HOUSES and OFFICES,
Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in
the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & CO.

The HOUSE, No. 30, Wellington Street,
lately in the occupation of Messrs. COOPER & CO.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES,
No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation
of Messrs. DREYER & CO.

The DWELLING-HOUSES, No. 13, Gage
Street.

The DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace.

The STORE and DWELLING-HOUSE,
No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation
of Miss. GANNETT.

The HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 3, D'Aguilar
Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. E.
DEGENEVE.

The DWELLING-HOUSES, No. 42 and
44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of
MESSRS. DUROST & CO.

The GROUND and FIRST-FLOOR of the HOUSE
No. 1, Wyndham Street, lately in the
occupation of MR. DOUGLAS LAPEAK & CO.

1m 184 Hongkong, 5th January, 1876.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement,
our Firm at Shanghai is temporarily closed from this date its outstanding
Business will be attended to by Mr. JOHN G.
PUDSON, to whom all communications should
be addressed.

Our Firm and Business at Hongkong, Foo-
chow, and Canton will be carried on as hereto-
fore, the interest and responsibility of Mr.
John G. PUDSON remaining therewith unchanged.

P. D. DOUGLAS LAPEAK & CO.

1m 184 Hongkong, 5th January, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PREMISES are lately occupied by
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER,
1m 1070 Hongkong, 7th January, 1876.

NOTICE.

POSSESSION on the 1st January, 1876.

THE PREMISES are lately occupied by
MESSRS. DENN & CO'S CENTRAL BUILDING,

1m 187 ROZARIO & CO.

1m 187 Hongkong, 25th October, 1876.

NOTICE.

NO. 8, SEVEN-TERRACE,
No. 2, PEDDAH'S HILL

No. 5, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HOPEVILLE".

No. 5, ZETLAND STREET.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON SONS & CO.

1m 513 Hongkong, 27th January, 1876.

NOTICE.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
THE SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCES Nos. 1
and 2, WESTBURY VILLAS, Bowring Road.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Al-
bany" recently in the occupation of the Ho-
C. SMITH.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN at Wanchi of about

5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD,
1m 146 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

NOTICE.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street, Apply to

GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.

1m 178 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

NOTICE.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN

on the Praia, Wanchi.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS

1m 253 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1875.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN

on the Praia, Wanchi.

Apply to

E. MEYER & CO.

1m 93 Ticasin, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES No. 3, ABERDEEN STREET

and No. 38, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to

A. F. ALVES,
18 Im Hongkong, 3rd January, 1876.

NOTICE.

REMEDIOS & CO.

1m 191 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

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Apply to

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1876,
With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."THIS WORK, in the FOURTEENTH
year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work comp-
lete in all respects.In addition to the usual varied and
valuable information, the "CHRONICLE
AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE &
THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES

AND

THE COAST OF CHINA;
ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

HONGKONG;

Besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a
Dictionary of Singapore.The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is
now the only publication of its kind in
China and Japan.The Directory is published in two
Forms—Complete at \$5 or, with the List
of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c.,
at \$3.Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, or to the following Agents:

MACAO Mr. J. P. da Silva.

SWATOW Messrs. Quelch & Campbell.

NANKING Messrs. Nichols & Co.

FOSHAN Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FOOCHOW Messrs. Hodge & Co.

MINGPO Messrs. Kelly & Co.; Shanghai.

SHANGHAI Messrs. Kelly & Co.

HANKOW Messrs. Hall & Holt and Kelly
RIVER PORTS & Co., Shanghai.

CHENGFOU and Hsien & Chang Messrs. Hall & Holt and Kelly.

TIENTSAO Messrs. Hall & Holt and Kelly.

PEKING Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.

NASSAKI The C. and J. Trading Co.

HIGO, OSAKA The C. and J. Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

YOKOHAMA Mr. C. D. Moss, Japan Gazette
Office.

MANILA Messrs. J. de Zoyaga & Co.

SINGAPORE Mr. E. Alfonso, Olave's Lane.

LONDON Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.

LONDON Messrs. Bates, Henry & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant's
Exchange.NEW YORK Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co.,
37, Park Row.

Hongkong, January 3rd, 1876.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 1st, 1876.

The announcement that the port of Kiang-
chow, in Huian, is shortly to be opened to
British trade, and that, as soon as arrangements
can be made, a British Consul will
proceed thither, will be received without
surprise by the British residents in China.
The opening of this port to trade is not, as
most people are doubtless aware, a concession
it has been claimed as a right, conceded
by the Treaty of Tientsin, but never yet carried
into effect. The *Caribbeo* affair is
in all probability been instrumental in
bringing about this step, which has been
resolved upon, it may be presumed, to prevent
any recurrence of such embroilment.
It has, too, become apparent that the trade
with Hainan, both from Hongkong and
Singapore, has largely increased during
the past few years, and there is now a possi-
bility of it being better worth while to incur
the expense of establishing a consulate at
one of its ports. Whether this turn out
the case or not, however, it may fairly be
hoped that the throwing open of Kiang-
chow to foreign trade will have a good effect
both in developing trade, checking smuggling,
and depriving the Chinese revenue
cruisers of any excuse for interfering
with vessels bound for that port. It is
estimated that about seven hundred chests
of opium are now annually imported into
Kiangchow. This of itself would yield a
considerable revenue to the Customs, which
would also derive a considerable addition
from the foreign shipping, which would
doubtless find employment in carrying
coastwise the sugar, betel-nut, &c., exported
in *contraband*.Kiangchow, as our readers may be aware,
is the capital of Hainan, and Hoilow is its
port and the principal harbour of the island.
The town of Hoilow, which is situated on the
Northern shore, lies about three miles from
the anchorage on a shallow estuary, up which
even small boats have difficulty in ascending
at low water. Good sized junks can, how-
ever, it is stated, go up at high water and lie
around, the average rise and fall of the tide
being six to seven feet. The harbour itself
is a low sandy bay, protected on the north
and north-east by a spit of sand, but not
very secure in the typhoon season. The port
possesses a large junk trade, which is some-
what on the increase. The imports consist
mainly of rice, salt-fish, and provisions,
foreign cotton piece-goods, raw cotton, paper,
and crockery. The most important export is
sugar. Betel-nuts, ground-nut oil, safflower
oil, hides, coco-nuts, rattans, wax, charcoal,
timber, and other items are also exported.
There are few manufactures carried on at
Hainan, and none of very consequence. The
trade in foreign piece-goods is, we should
imagine, capable of some expansion, though
the inhabitants of the island are comparatively
poor. There is reason to believe that Hoilow

may become to a certain extent a depot for
the supply of opium to the West coast. It
will no longer be conveyed in junks, but will
probably be carried in foreign steamers. A
great blow will by this means be dealt
against the native smugglers and a correspond-
ing impetus given to legitimate
trade.

But though we may regard the opening of
Kiangchow with a certain amount of satisfaction,
in so far as it may have a good effect
in the repression of smuggling, and the avoidance
of disputes between vessels sailing
under foreign flags and the Chinese Customs
Authorities, it must be admitted that the
port of Hoilow is not the one which most
foreign merchants and traders here would
have selected. As above stated, the estuary
is shallow and difficult of access, and there
is no prospect of the port ever becoming
a great emporium of trade, as the resources
of the island are of a limited
description. It appears to us that the
opening of a port on the mainland to
the north might eventually prove more
advantageous, and have answered the
main object in view—namely, the prevention
of a repetition of the *Caribbeo* case—
equally well. On receiving the facts plaintiff
referred utterly helpless, and made no defence
on the part of the owners of the vessel
which he would describe to the Court as pain-
fully severe, and would tell them that he
had been laid up for many days. He appeared
before Chinese doctors, for he was attended
by one, who had a great reputation—for his
treatment of injuries of this description, not
only among the Chinese, but among the English
as well. On receiving the facts plaintiff
had been assisted by a medical gentleman
who had been a doctor at the European Hospital,
Hoilow, who had been a driver, but who at present was
suffering from rheumatism. Plaintiff's
whole body was very severely and caused great
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Extracts.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE ON SYDNEY AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE SHEPHERD LADY.
BY FRANCIS BROWN.

Who pipes upon the long, green hills,
Where meadow grass is deep?
The white lambs bleat, but followeth out,
Follows the clean, white sheep.
The deer, while holly in yon high tower,
She herds them in her sleep.
All in green lies the piper stand,
Outside of the tower, at down of day.
The notes of his pipe ring free,
A thought from his heart did reach to her;
"Come down, O lady, to me."
She left her head, she dons her gown;
Ah! the lady is fair;
She has a golden hair,
And down the steep hill, down and down,
Down the steep star.
Behold him with the flock he won,
Along thy grassy lea.
My shepherd, lord, my shepherd love,
What will then, when will I?
My heart is gone out to my heart,
And followed on to thee."

The white lamb died in tender grace;
With them and then to bide.
How good it was, all at noon,
To sit by the flock and bide.
Oh well am I, she said when day
Draws on to ev'rything.

Hark! here's the shepherd's voice. Oh sweet!
Her tears drop down like rain,
Take now this crook, my chosen, my fire,
And lead the flock full fair.
Feed them, oh, lady, and lo, let me.
I shall be contented.

Right soft her speech. My will is thine,
That I may have thy gift.

Gone are his flocks over the hill,
Wildwood his boughs begin to gather,
The mornful dusk begins to gather,
The daylight wanes space.

III.
On many shores, as I long the day,
She leads him down to distant shore;
Where the small rivulets cross,
All night her locks are wet with dew,
Her eyes watch the moon.

Beyond the hill her voice is heard,
She sings when light doth wane;

"My longing heart is full of love,
Nor shall my love be won;

My shepherd, lord, I have not;

But he will come again."

WOMAN'S HAIR.
There never was such use of their hair as women makes of it at present. They seem to strive only to make themselves ugly. There is an eternal dispute among lovers and poets over blonde and black. "Deck thyself in thy hair," said Sadi. "I will love thee like the night, and in thy presence I will forget the day." An Arab poet has said, "A black hair flutters like the raven's wing." A Greek poet, "Thy hair is black and living like the cicada." Pindar sings of both black and golden hair, but Horace only of blonde. Ovid praises the dark beauty of Leida, but "Aurora was fair," he cries, dazed by the rose-fingered maid. Another poet has said that where the hair is gold the neck is of milk. The Greeks spoke of "honey-coloured hair." Adriatic honey, for the honey of the north is a paler blonde, like the hair of the Germans, the Swedes, and the Dutch women. The Roman women sometimes gave their hair a fiery tinge the better to express the ardour of their sentiments.

HOW THE LIONS FIGHT.

It should always be recollecting, before modelling with lions, that if you do come to close quarters with them death is the probable result. There are no cases within my own knowledge, where, single-handed, and armed only with a spear, a native has succeeded in killing a lion that has sprung upon him without receiving in return anything but trifling injuries; but these are only exceptions that prove the rule that where they strike they kill. Unlike other large game, they divide their attentions equally, springing from one to another, and fighting with tooth and claw in the most wonderful manner. It is a grand sight to see one charge a native regiment sent out after it, as they sometimes are, springing over the heads of the first line right into the centre, flying about, knocking men down with every blow, until a complete sieve of nesegai-wounds, it dies fighting. Few hints can be given that can be of any service when the lion is once fairly charging, and your gun is empty. When you have to take refuge in a tree, go it as far as you can, for if none of its boughs are broken the lion will generally have a try at you; though the branches are thick there is little danger, even within distance of its spring. In a case where a few seconds' delay may save your life, it is worth while to know that anything thrown down—a hat, coat, &c.—will first be torn up with a clutch of the teeth or a blow of the paw before your pursuer resumes the chase. It has, to my knowledge, saved more than one man at a pinch." *Natural History of South and South-East Africa*, by Hon. W. H. Drummund.

SERMONS.

The sermons which are constantly appearing now-a-days vary, as they need, in the measure of originality and genius which they exhibit, but they are almost all characterised by a downright earnestness of purpose which speaks well for the use which is being made of the pulpit. It is scarcely possible to glance at any one of them without feeling that the "Speaking One" as Carlyle calls him, is trying to follow his Master's advice, trying to "find the point again—to take the old spectacles off his nose, and looking up, to discover . . . what the real Satan at a soul-devouring hell, devouring devil now is." Mr. Wright is no exception to the rule. His sermons are according to his day—no not expositions of doctrine, but bearing principally on Christian life, its lights and shadows, its duties and difficulties, its help and hindrance. He is wise enough not to play the part of knight-errant. He does not go out of his way to meet enemies, but when they do cross his path, he is generally able to give a cool account of them.—His theory of the sermon is this, "The sermon is part of the Church service. The rest of the service stands on the footing altogether of faith. It cannot be right that the sermon should stand altogether on the footing of unbelief. It may be presumed that few, if any, avowed unbelievers come to the churches. But

there may be many unwilling doubters. The office of the sermon is to bring to these who help it can, and to strengthen (if it may be) the inward life of those who do believe in God the Father Almighty, and do acknowledge the obligations of the name of Christ." This is a sound view of the preacher's function, and it applies us with a fair, though favourable, critique on Mr. Wright's own work. That he takes the trouble to think before he writes, and that his thoughts lead him to a true understanding of his fellow-men, the following extract from his sermon on "Speech" will make manifest:—"When a number of persons sit down socially to have their friendly meet and evening talk, and one of an absent person and another is taken up, what causes these names, as they are dismissed from the company, almost invariably to bear away with them some asperion, some disapprovement, something of a detraction, if not of a discrediting kind? It is simply this. All the persons who have been thus talking wish to put themselves in a better light than the person talked about. Evil speaking is for the most part self-inflating. There are grains in it now and then of the love of right. There is a vast overweighing almost always of the love of itself." These words may suffice to show that readers of Mr. Wright's book will find it profitable if they are adept at putting into practice advice honest enough, but also striking home.

cattle, capable in some parts of producing corn, and having in its bosom—the produce of the soil to be concealed yet for nearly half a century—rivers, courses and rocks laden with gold.

The earliest success of the new colony came from the growth of wool. Captain Arthur, an officer who had come out with a military corps supposed to be necessary for the suppression of the convicts, had introduced merino sheep, it being found possible to make money by them even within the barrier; but the flocks spread, and when there was a drought, and it was then those who owned the flocks were driven to seek other pastures. When out the Blue Mountains passed, the capability of the country for the growth of wool seemed to be unlimited, and for our present purposes it is unlimited. It was as a wool-growing country that New South Wales first became a colony, properly so called, instead of a convict settlement, and it is as a wool-growing country that Australia will become a great nation. The value of the gold is consumed as the gold is produced, it leaves little behind it except the population which comes to seek it. But wool creates permanent wealth. The rich aristocracy of Australia—for she has a rich aristocracy—has amass'd its possessions chiefly by the growth of wool.

But Sydney is a paradise of scenic beauty. Port Jackson, the large land-locked harbour on which it stands, is broken into a infinite number of coves, which again subdivide themselves into little rocky bays. There are so numerous that within five miles of the city there is an intimacy of coast scenery which delightfully purifies the bower of nature who endeavours to trap them in his mind. The trees grow down to the very margin of the water, and the water is on every side so soft into small spaces as never to produce the comparative ugliness of a wide expanse. Within a mile—with half-a-mile of the centre of the city all the charm of coast scenery may be found. The Governor's house is but five minutes' walk from the Parliament Chambers, and just below the Governor's gardens, and attached to them, there is a private bathing house among the rocks. I have seen the bays of Dublin and Naples, and the bay of New York, all celebrated for their beauty; but to my eyes Sydney is more lovely than them all. A man cannot live on scenery for life by means of rocky islets; but if there be the means of living I think that these things add a great charm to life.

The public gardens of Sydney, which are by no means large, have a regular grace of their own, because they possess one of those little parks as their own. The most has been made of these grounds by Mr. Moore, the gentleman in charge of them, and I cannot imagine a more delightful spot for the recreation of a city. The delight, however, is perhaps chiefly in this, that they are close to the sea. It is very much to be able to get out of a crowded street into fairy-land in ten minutes, and at no expense.

But Sydney, though it has the advantages which picturesque belonging can give, is not a well-chosen site for the cradle of a new colony, and in its struggle for existence had to endure a world of evils from which Melbourne, in its infancy, was free. The land around is very poor—so poor that it produces little or nothing—and the very first requisite for a young people is a fertile soil. Van Dieman's Land was a distant and inconvenient settlement, and Van Dieman's Land, which lies close to the southern coast of the Australian continent, was found to be preferable.

In 1805, a second convict depot was opened there, and flourished, a fat as a convict depot can be said to flourish. Those

among us who are no longer young remember that Botany Bay and Van Dieman's Land were the names which in our youth we associated with expatriated rascals.

Botany Bay was never used. I do not know

that any convict ever set foot there.

Van Dieman's Land has been made as sweet

as a rose by changing her hated name to Tasmania, the land having been originally discovered by Tasman, who was one among the great sailors of the world, and who, at the time of his discovery, was in love with his daughter of Van Dieman. The father-in-law's name might otherwise have never come to our knowledge. And other convict establishments were made or attempted. One was sent south to the region which we now call Victoria, but did not thrive, finding no water or other necessities of life. Another was settled at King George's Sound, within the present confines of Western Australia, from whence it was expelled by the stern morals of the Swan River colonists, before they were driven in their need to ask that their fading strength might be recruited by convicts direct from home. And yet another was established at Moreton Bay, which is now called Queensland. And the Queenslanders, though they were absolved in refusing to have a single felon sent to them after their separation from New South Wales, are to the present day much indebted to the labour which convicts performed for them.

Thus the colonies were formed. In 1825 Van Dieman's Land was at its own request separated from New South Wales, and started with a governor and responsibilities of its own, though still existing as a convict settlement. In 1834, the district then called Port Phillip, now known all over the world as Victoria, had become sparsely peopled—another was established at Moreton Bay, which is now called Queensland. And the Queenslanders, though they were absolved in refusing to have a single felon sent to them after their separation from New South Wales, are to the present day much indebted to the labour which convicts performed for them.

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